NEWPORT MERCURY.

[illegible]

Almanacks, [illegible]

[illegible]

December 30, 1814.

Cheap Stocking Yarn.

E. W. Lawton,

Has Just Received,

A small Lot (consisting of about [illegible]) of Number [illegible] twisted [illegible] STOCKING YARN, [illegible] which will be sold by the [illegible] at about one half the usual price.

[illegible] An Assortment of Yarns of the [illegible] Factory [illegible] as usual.

Newport, Jan. 7, 1815.

Notice.

THE Subscribers deem it proper to inform the public, that they have formed themselves into a Company for *Manufacturing purposes*, and having erected a Building, &c. on a Mill [illegible], formerly owned by Joseph & [illegible] Mott, in Portsmouth, (R. I.) [illegible] miles on the west road, from Newport, have assumed the appellation of the

Enterprise Manufacturing Company,

And have appointed EDWARD W LAWTON, Agent in Newport, and [illegible] to PHILIP ANTHONY the charge of their concerns at the Factory in Portsmouth.

They wish likewise to inform, that [illegible] for operation [illegible] days, a set of Machines for Carding Merino and Common Sheep's WOOL, which they intend to perform in the best manner, at the customary prices.— Those who favor them with custom, will please to leave their Wool either at the Factory, or at the store of *Edward W. Lawton*, in Newport.

As the quality of the Carding depends much on having the Wool clean, and in good order, they beg leave to request of their customers, that they will pay particular attention to that point.

PHILIP ANTHONY,
HARVEY SESSIONS,
GEORGE ENGS,
EDWARD W. LAWTON.

Newport, Jan. 7, 1815.

Corn, &c.

NINE Hundred bushels Yellow CORN, and a few barrels Wheat, Rye and Buck-wheat FLOUR, for sale by GEORGE ENGS, No. 170, Thames-street.

Newport, January 7.

NOTICE.

By a Decree of the Hon. Supreme Judicial Court, will be Sold at Public Auction,

ALL the right, title, interest and estate of *David Douglass*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, in and to a certain Lot of Land, situated on Little-[illegible] hill, in South-Kingstown, containing about one acre of land, with a dwelling-house and other buildings thereon standing.—Also, one other lot of Land situated about 1-4 of a mile from Little-[illegible] hill, containing about 10 acres of meadow and pasture land, well fenced and watered.—Said Property will be sold at the Inn of Joseph Reynolds, in South-Kingstown on the 13th day of February next, at 3 o'clock P. M.— Conditions made known at the sale.

THOMAS R. HAZARD, *Adm'r.*

South-Kingstown, Jan. 7, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the insolvent estate of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Flour, &c.

NEW-YORK and Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, and a Quantity of [illegible], for sale at good bargains, by ROBERT ROBINSON.

Newport, Dec. 31.

William White,

Has Removed from No. 13 to No. 21 Long-Wharf, where he has for sale a general assortment of Goods [illegible] *by wholesale and retail* [illegible]

32 coils Cordage, of different sizes.
1 mooring chain, wt. 10c. 3q. 14lbs. length 45 fathoms
1500 cod hooks
13 dozen jack knives
A quantity of Tin Ware, consisting of sauce pans, cullenders, stew pans, and lanterns.
10 [illegible] cotton [illegible], of the first quality.
A few barrels prime Beef, and 900 bushels Salt.

Also, Stores for Vessels, furnished at the shortest notice.

N. B. All persons whose accounts have been standing upwards of three months, are requested to call and settle them, or they will be given to an Attorney for collection.

Newport, Jan. 14, 1815.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by duties on sales at auction, and on licences to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize, and for increasing the rates of postage," passed 23d December, 1814, an additional duty of one hundred per centum on sales at auction; and an additional duty of 50 per centum on licences to retailers are laid, to take effect from the 1st day of February, 1815; conformably to which act, [illegible] who have obtained licences for periods extending beyond the first day of February, 1815, as by others, in the way therein prescribed, agreeably to forms which can be obtained from the Collector.

Given under my hand this 5th day of January, 1815.

JAMES HELME, Collector for 3d Collection District of Rhode-Island.

CARRIAGE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Collector of the Revenue for the third collection District of Rhode-Island, or his Deputy, will attend at the following places for the purpose of receiving the Entry of Carriages, [illegible] agreeably to an Act of Congress passed the 15th Dec. 1814, viz.—At his Office in South-Kingstown until the 17th day of January inclusive—At the house of Joseph [illegible], in Richmond, on the 18th Jan.—At the house of Edward Wilcox, in Charlestown, on the 20th Jan.—At the house of [illegible], in Warwick, on the 24th and 25th of Jan.—At the house of Benjamin D. Greene in Coventry, on the 26th Jan.—At the house of William Arnold in East-Greenwich on the 27th January.—All Carriages of whatever description, that are used for the conveyance of persons, must be entered, or incur the penalty under the Act of Congress of 15th Dec. 1814.—Nor any other business can be attended to at either of the above places, except at the Collector's Office in South-Kingstown.

Given under my hand this 6th day of January, 1815.

JAMES HELME, Collector of the 3d Collection District of Rhode Island.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

January 3, 1815.

THE Creditors of JOHN EASTON, of Newport, yeoman, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East-Greenwich, on the third Monday of February next, then and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why his petition, for the benefit of an Act passed in June, 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'y.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

January 3, 1815.

THE Creditors of ABNER WILLCOX, of Tiverton, in the county of Newport, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden [illegible] on the third Monday of February next, [illegible] his petition [illegible] June 1756 [illegible] insolvent debtors [illegible] ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'y.

[illegible]

J. [illegible]

A [illegible] Cents to One Dollar [illegible] noted Bank-notes of [illegible] New-York [illegible] sold by the [illegible] at the New-York Prices.

Just received, and for sale, as above, A few copies of that useful work *Spafford's New-York Gazetteer.*

Newport, Dec. 16.

ALMANACS for 1815.

FARMER'S, Rhode-Island, and Clergyman's Almanacks, for 1815, for sale by

Josiah C. Shaw.

Who has just received from Boston,

A handsome Assortment of Stationary, School-Books and *New Publications*, among which are LARA, a new Poem; Four Weeks in Paris, during the residence of the Allied Sovereigns in that Metropolis.—*Also*, A choice collection of Musical Instruments and Singing Books.

Newport, Dec. 9.

BAPTIST STONE CHAPEL LOTTERY.

THE benevolent object of this Lottery is to aid the *First Baptist Church* in Bristol, R. I. (whose pecuniary means are very limited) in defraying the expenses which they have necessarily incurred by erecting a commodious Chapel for public worship— The General Assembly of Rhode-Island approving the laudable design, have authorised said Church to raise a certain sum, by one or more Lotteries, to answer the expenses [illegible]. The subscribers being duly appointed Managers, and having given bonds to the State for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them, submit the following Scheme to the public:—

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000	is	2000
1		1000		1000
3		500		1500
2		200		400
20		100		2000
24		50		1200
100		20		2000
100		15		1500
25		10		250
1850		7		12,950
2127	Prizes,			$ 25,000
2873	Blanks.			

5000 Tickets at Five Dollars.

Part of the above Prizes to be determined as follows:

First drawn number on the		3d day	200
do	do	4th day	200
do	do	5th day	200
do	do	6th day	500
do	do	7th day	200
do	do	8th day	500
do	do	9th day	1000
Last	do	10th day	2000

500 Tickets committed to one day's drawing.

The stationary Prizes will be paid in 90 days after the drawing is closed, and all the other Prizes in 60 days—subject to 15 per cent deduction.

The Managers are determined to commence drawing the above Lottery by the 2d Wednesday in March, 1815, provided they receive that patronage which they expect from a generous public.

DANIEL BRADFORD,
ROYAL DIMAN,
WILLIAM THROOP jun.
LEMUEL W. BRIGGS,
CHARLES SHAW. } Managers.

Bristol, R. I. Nov. 28, 1814.

Tickets in the above Lottery, may be had at the Office of the Newport Mercury, and of J. C. SHAW, No. [illegible], Thames-street.

Newport, Dec. 15.

[illegible] National Intelligencer:—

IN SENATE.

ON [illegible] Mr. Gore [illegible] a Speech [illegible] of the bill. Mr. Gore [illegible] disproportionate upon the [illegible] Representatives.

Mr. Gore then proceeded to state, in a clear and concise manner, the facts respecting the calling out of the militia of Massachusetts, vindicated the [illegible] conduct of Governor Strong, and exposed the unconstitutional and impolitic conduct of the President of the U. States, in requiring the militia should be [illegible] their own officers, and placed under the command of regular officers, sent into the State without regular troops;—he observed, that large detachments of militia had been called out, and done duty in the public service; that the general government which called them out, had refused to pay them; and that the State, out of its limited resources, had been obliged to pay them; that the State was unable to continue these expenditures in future, and at the same time to pay their quota of taxes to the general government; and as, according to this bill, no portion of these taxes, when collected, would be applied for the protection of Massachusetts, he should feel himself bound to vote against the bill for laying and collecting a direct tax in that State.

Mr. KING of N. Y. observed, that [illegible] the passage of the tax bill afforded an opportunity for a great range in debate; the circumstance would account for a variety of topics which had been urged on the question, whether the bill laying a land tax, should pass the Senate.

That he considered the able speech of his Hon. friend from Massachusetts, (Mr. Gore,) [illegible] in the nature of a protest, against what he deemed the unwarrantable and impolitic decision of the national Executive, in respect to the service and command of the militia of that State. His Hon. friend had made no special objection to the bill before the Senate; on the contrary he admitted, that a portion of the revenue ought to be collected by a direct tax. He appeared to have some doubts, whether the aggregate of taxes was not too great; [illegible] he rested his vote against the land tax upon the ground that no part of it would be applied for the defence and protection of Massachusetts.

No man, said Mr. King, has from the beginning, entertained a more decided opinion than himself had done, respecting the declaration of war. He had always considered it as unnecessary, improvident, and contrary to every rule of prudence.—That much of censure had been justly urged, not only against the declaring of the war; but against the Executive, for the omission of an early opportunity to put an end to it, as well as for the defective and disastrous manner of carrying it on—that much more, in his opinion, might, without injustice, be charged against the Executive; but that the Executive was not alone, responsible for the present condition of the country; and he called upon honorable Senators to lay their hands upon their own breasts, and to consider, whether the Congress had done their duty.

The war being declared, not only the raising and providing of armies and navies belonged to Congress, but the means to obtain and support the army and navy could only be furnished by Congress.— Hence the finances, and the public credit, were objects of their peculiar care; [illegible] ed attention. [illegible] was resolved upon, that moment, a system of taxes and of rigorous economy should have been [illegible] adopted by Congress.—From [illegible] the public credit should have [illegible] the country could have to be enabled to bring the war to a safe and honorable conclusion.

Instead of pursuing this course, the Congress [illegible]

[illegible]

These opinions, said Mr. King, were not then for the first time avowed by him. [illegible] Senators would do him the justice to acknowledge, that from his first taking his seat among them, he had [illegible]

That [illegible] Congress [illegible] the public credit.—That now, the war, and [illegible] as the public difficulties were, by past experience, so important did he deem it [illegible] the utmost exertions the country could [illegible] to revive the public credit, that he should not withhold his support from any constitutional measure, which he thought capable of promoting that object.

He therefore should vote for the land tax, as the basis of a system of [illegible], which, if prudently [illegible] which the country could not, in his judgment, be defended.

Congress.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, Jan. [illegible]

THE bill to authorise the acceptance into the service of the United States, of State troops and volunteers, was read a third time as amended and passed.—The amendments [illegible] the House for concurrence [illegible].

Mr. Taylor, from the [illegible] conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the bill for laying [illegible] the conference [illegible] being unable to come to any [illegible].

Mr. Giles moved that the further proceedings on said bill be postponed until the second Monday in [illegible], in other words, *rejected*.

The question on which the motion was decided as follows:—Yeas [illegible].

The report was then agreed to, and having been before agreed to by the house, the bill wants only the signature of the President to become a law.

The bill to authorise the President of the United States, to cause to be built, equipped, and employed, one or more floating Batteries, for the defence of the waters of the United States, was further considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Monday, Jan. 9.

The engrossed bill to authorise the President of the U. States to cause to be built, equipped, and employed, one or more floating batteries for the defence of the waters of the U. States, was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Dana, the [illegible] committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of directing that the organization of the militia relative to the field officers, shall be the same as that of the army of the U. States.

The bill from the House [illegible] intercourse with the enemy, [illegible] passed to a second reading.

NATIONAL [illegible]

The [illegible] Senate's bill [illegible] America [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] bank, in case of [illegible] of its charter.]

The consideration of the Report was postponed to, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Jan. 7.

YAZOO CLAIMS.

Mr. Gold of New-York from the select committee to which was referred the bill from the Senate supplementary to the act for the indemnification of the Yazoo claimants, reported it with amendments which, on motion of Mr. Troup, were referred to a committee of the whole.

TREASURY NOTES.

Mr. Law, of Con. submitted for consideration the following resolution :—

"Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the several laws authorising the issue of Treasury Notes in such manner as to make them receivable in all cases of fines, forfeitures or penalties which may be due or owing to the United States; and also so to extend the said laws, as to make Treasury Notes receivable for taxes due to the United States, from any number of persons who may unite for that purpose."

Mr. Eppes of Va. desired to know the object of this motion. It appeared to him, at the first view, that it would introduce a speculation in the government paper, improper in itself, and injurious to the public credit. Every individual was, by existing laws, authorised to pay his taxes in Treasury Notes.

Mr. Law said, his object was not to encourage speculation, but to enable the people to pay their taxes upon an equal footing.—At present, if several persons having taxes to pay can make up the precise amount they owe in Treasury Notes, the Collectors will not receive them; alledging that they are so instructed by the Treasury Department. Treasury Notes were not now issued of any denomination less than 20 dollars, and if [illegible] owing ten dollars each, tendered such a note in payment, the Collector would not receive it. The consequence of which is, that such persons have to procure specie to pay those taxes, [illegible]. He had therefore thought it would be advisable, that the Committee of Ways and Means should inquire into the subject.

Mr. [illegible] of N.Y. moved to lay the resolution on the table; which motion was agreed to, 61 to 56.

NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The engrossed amendments to the bill from the Senate "to incorporate the Bank of the United States of America," were then read, and the question being put, Shall this bill pass, as amended? After debate, the question on the final passage of this bill was decided as follows, Yeas, 120—Nays, 38.

So the bill was passed, and the amendments sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

And then the House adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 9.

Mr. Ingersoll presented the petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia, praying for the establishment of an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States; which was read and referred to a committee of the whole, to whom a bill on that subject is referred.

Mr. Wm. Reed of Mass. from the committee on the subject of Naval Reform, made a report, accompanied by letters from distinguished naval officers, concurring in recommending the passage of two bills now reported [illegible], viz. a bill 'to alter and amend the several acts for establishing the Navy Department, by adding thereto a Board of Commissioners,' and a bill regulating the making of contracts and purchases in the Navy Department, and for promoting economy therein,' which were read and committed.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury containing a statement of the imports for 1816, [illegible] lands, for which [illegible] printed.

[illegible] third time [illegible] intercourse with

[illegible]

[illegible] pose.]

The Committee of the whole took up [illegible], Mr. [illegible] in the chair, on the report of the committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes on the manufacture tax bill. The conferees recommended that the Senate recede from its opposition to the tax proposed by the Senate on Umbrellas—The committee concurred in the report without debate, and reported accordingly to the house. The House took up the report.

A debate arose thereon, in which Mr. Eppes, Mr. Wright, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Stockton and others, advocated the adoption of the report, and Mr. Oakley, Mr. Sheffy, Mr. Rhea, Mr. Fisk of N.Y. Mr. Pickering, Mr. Ingersoll of Pa. and others, opposed it.

The debate on this question turned not on the expediency of the tax, which we did not hear denied; but on the constitutional power or right of the Senate to make such an amendment to a bill for raising Revenue. The debate was able, and, being on a question never before believed to have been debated, was highly interesting. The provision of the Constitution is as follows: "All bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills."—On the one hand it was contended that the Senate could not amend a bill, by adding a new tax thereto; because to do so would be to originate a tax, which, it was urged, was forbidden by the spirit of the Constitution.—In support of this doctrine, an argument was drawn from the practice under the British government, where the House of Lords is not permitted so to amend such a bill. On the other hand it was urged, that the power to amend being expressly given to the Senate, forbade analogy to the practice of any other government, whose unwritten constitution contained no such provision; that the power of the Senate to increase or diminish a tax not being denied, the power otherwise to modify a tax followed of course; and that in a bill imposing a tax on manufactures, the Senate had an undoubted right to add to the articles enumerated, any other articles which they deemed a proper subject of taxation, &c.

The question on agreeing to the report was, after a long and ingenious debate on this point, decided in the affirmative, by Yeas and Nays, by the following vote :—

For the report,	97
Against it,	53

[The bill now only wants the signature of the President, to become a law.]

The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.

Sundry petitions against the transportation and opening of the Mails on the Sabbath, were presented and referred.

Mr. Troup, from the committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the amendments of the Senate to the Volunteer bill, reported sundry amendments to the said amendments, which were agreed to. On the question to agree to the amendments of the Senate as amended—it was determined in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. M'Kim, the House determined not to sit on to-morrow, it being a day assigned by the President as a day of national fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Two messages were received from the President of the United States, the one transmitting an account of the contingent expences of the government for the year past; the other transmitting the annual Report of the Director of the Mint.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill for quieting and adjusting claims to land in the Mississippi territory.

The discussion on this bill lasted the remainder of the day.

Friday, Jan. 13.

Mr. Seybert presented the petition of sundry merchants and traders of Philadelphia, praying for the passage of a law establishing an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the U. S.—Referred to the committee, to whom the bill on that subject is referred.

Mr. Pleasants, from the Naval committee, reported two bills for compensating individuals not having commissions from the United States, for prisoners and property taken from the enemy by spirited enterprise, viz. a bill concerning Matthew Guy and others, and a bill concerning Weston Jenkins and others; which were twice read.

[illegible]

By the Mail.

LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, DEC. 17, 1814.

YESTERDAY General Jackson issued the following Address and General Orders :—

H. Q. New-Orleans, Dec. 16.

To the Citizens of New-Orleans.

THE Major-General commanding has, with astonishment and regret, learned that great consternation and alarm pervade your city.

It is true, that the enemy is on our coast and threatens an invasion of our territory; but it is equally true, with union, energy, and the approbation of Heaven, we will beat him at every point his temerity may induce him to set foot upon our soil. The General with still greater astonishment, has heard that British emissaries have been permitted to propagate seditious reports amongst you, that the threatened invasion is with a view of restoring the country to Spain, from a supposition that some of you would be willing to return to your ancient government. Believe no such incredible tales.—Your government is at peace with Spain; it is the vital enemy of mankind, the highway robber of the world, that threatens you, and has sent his hirelings among you, with this false report, to put you off your guard, that you may fall an easy prey to him. Then look to your liberties, your property, the chastity of your wives and daughters. Take a retrospect of the conduct of the British army at Hampton, and other places where it has entered our country—and every bosom which glows with patriotism and virtue, will be inspired with indignation, and pant for the arrival of the hour when we shall meet and revenge those outrages against the laws of civilization and humanity.

The General calls upon the inhabitants of the city, to trace this unfounded report to its source, and bring the propagators to condign punishment.—The rules and articles of war annex the punishment of death to any person holding secret correspondence with the enemy, creating false alarm, or supplying him with provisions; and the General announces his unalterable determination rigidly to execute the martial law in all cases which may come within his province.

The safety of the district entrusted to the protection of the General, must and will be maintained with the best blood of the country; and he is confident all good citizens will be found at their posts with their arms in their hands, determined to dispute every inch of ground with the enemy; that unanimity will pervade the country generally. But should the General be disappointed in this expectation, he will separate our enemies from our friends. Those who are not for us are against us, and will be dealt with accordingly. *By command,*

THOMAS L. BUTLER, *A.D.C.*

H. Q. 7th Military District.

Extract of General Orders.

"Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson, commanding the 7th U. S. Military District, declares the city and environs of New-Orleans under martial law; and orders that in future the following rules be rigidly enforced, viz. Every individual entering the city will report at the Adj. General's Office; and on failure, to be arrested, and held for examination.

No person shall be permitted to leave the city without permission in writing, signed by the General or one of his staff.

No vessels, boats or other craft will be permitted to leave New-Orleans or Bayou St. John without a passport in writing from the General, or one of his staff, or the commander of the Naval Force of the United States on this station.

The street lamps shall be extinguished at the hour of nine at night, after which time persons of every description found in the streets, or not at their respective homes, without permission in writing as aforesaid, and not having the countersign, shall be apprehended as spies, and held for examination.

By command,

ROBERT BUTLER, *Adj. Gen.*

Major-General Jackson arrived on Friday last, from his tour down the river.—We hear His Excellency is going to

[illegible]

[illegible] received information that the fort [illegible] again been attacked; the manner, however, in which the British were received there at their first visit, ought to make them reflect, before they try a new attack. At the time of the first, the fort was far from being in a good state of defence, and nothing but the zeal and activity of the gallant Lawrence and his handful of brave men, could have preserved it; but now, they say the fort is in a very good condition. Twenty-eight guns of a heavy calibre are mounted on it, and there is a sufficient garrison.

KNOXVILLE, T. Dec. 13.

The Post-Master at Rhea Court-house, has obligingly given us the following substance of a letter received by him from Col. Johnson, of the East Tennessee militia, now in command of Fort Montgomery :—"That two of Captain Henderson's company of Spies had been sent up with the intelligence that a British fleet of eighty sail, with troops, had arrived at Pensacola, and that an additional number of one hundred was daily looked for; when concentrated, it was expected they would commence active operations. The letter also states, that a vessel of war escorting transports had attempted to land their troops fourteen miles East of Mobile-Point, (Fort Bowyer) but was repulsed by the American forces in that quarter.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, JAN. 5.

It was rumored in town this morning that a British force marched into St. Augustine on the 30th ult. and had taken possession of that place. Since writing the above, a letter from Amelia just received informs us, that a Colonel Woodbine* of the British army has been in St. Augustine, having gone there through the Indian nation—He carried with him near that place, fifty or sixty Indians and ******; and says he has at his disposal all the Indians. The Governor of Augustine desired him to quit the Province immediately; and told him pointedly that any act of hostility committed against the United States through the Province would be considered as an act of aggression against the Spanish Government—it is believed in consequence of this spirited conduct of the governor, Woodbine will return to the Indian Territory, from whence he will probably attempt something against the frontiers of Georgia—Nothing is known of the force he has, as his sentries would not permit any communication from St Augustine to his Camp, nor there—He is said to be a very active man; and it is feared he may do much mischief. The writer adds, however, that he will meet with every discouragement from the governor and people of East-Florida.

* This, no doubt is the same Woodbine who was at the head of the British allies, the Indians, at the affair at Mobile Point, where the gallant Lawrence put him to flight by two discharges of grape and canister from a nine pounder. This redoubtable champion and his red followers must fight better than they did at Mobile, to do us much harm.—*Editor.*

MILLEDGEVILLE, DEC. 28.

Col Hawkins has just received a letter from General Winchester, dated at Mobile, mentioning, that the British had made a second attack upon Mobile Point, the result of which was not known, as the firing continued heavy and incessant. Capt. Lawrence, who so signally repulsed the enemy on a former occasion, continues to command there.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 14.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The mail of yesterday afforded us no dates from New-Orleans as late as those received last Saturday. The direct mail from New-Orleans arrives, or ought to arrive, this forenoon. If it brings news, as there is every reason to expect it will, we shall issue an extra in the course of the day.

Letters received by yesterday's mail from Baton Rouge announce, that the Kentucky and Tennessee troops passed that post on the 17th and 18th. There is little doubt but they arrived at New-Orleans in time to assist in meeting the enemy, if he has made an attack on the city. This reinforcement was not previously expected, at New-Orleans, to have arrived there in time for that purpose.

[illegible] which our [illegible] in Louisiana.

[illegible] Dec. 18, 1814.

[illegible] have also taken a [illegible] guard at the Balize and the pilots there.

"We are weak here at present—say 1200 regulars and 2000 militia. We expect Coffee with 2000 more in a day or two, and ere long the Kentucky and Tennessee drafts. When they all arrive, we are ready to stand against any number they may send. As we are, the enemy may out-number us, but even if my Lord Wellington trained them, they are not better soldiers. We will weather the storm like honest fellows; and if our weakness is taken advantage of, they shall at least have a fight in miniature.

"Our old general stands it nobly and is full of fight. The French turn out handsomely. Enclosed, you will find two hand bills containing an address and order of Gen. Jackson. They shew the rule he works by.—Farewell."

POSTSCRIPT.

Since the above was in type, we have been favored with the following :—

Extract of a letter from a citizen of G[illegible] at Baton Rouge, to a member of Congress.

"DECEMBER 18.

"All is confusion and preparation to go to the scene of action. An express has just arrived, stating that the British forces are landing, 18 miles from New-Orleans, to take that place. Gen. Coffee, with the mounted Tennesseeans, passed here yesterday, in high spirits.—Gen. Carroll, with the Kentuckians and other Tennesseeans, about three thousand strong, passed here this morning in boats, and will be at New-Orleans in 18 or 24 hours. General Jackson and his forces were yesterday, at 11 o'clock, at the city. The militia general, Thomas, has just received an order by express, that the militia must turn out en masse, and proceed on."

"2 o'clock.—The mail not yet being gone, I have just time to say, that every additional information confirms the above.—The volunteers are turning out lively."

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 14.

We stop the press to anounce that a passenger in the Southern Mail Stage informs that on the 27th of December New-Orleans had not been attacked, but had been considerably reinforced by General Coffee and his troops.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Biddle, (a federalist from this city,) in the Senate of this State, have been adopted by that body, and a committee appointed for the purpose therein expressed.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of raising by draft from the militia a corps of 3000 men, to serve during 12 months, for the defence of Pennsylvania and the adjoining States, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That the same committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of procuring one or more steam frigates, steam batteries, or other means of defence, for the protection of the shores of the Delaware, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That the same committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of borrowing a sum not exceeding one million of dollars, to be employed solely for the defence of this State, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 15.

On Saturday evening last, the U. S. Frigate PRESIDENT, Com. DECATUR, and the armed brigs Venus and Macedonian, and sc'hr Hellico, went to sea with a fine gale from N. W. about 5 o'clock.

During the snow-storm on Friday evening, the enemy's signal guns were heard at the Hook, but the squadron has not been seen for the last two days.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the elegant fast sailing letter of marque schooner Diamond, Kelly, in 15 days from Havanna.—Capt. Kelly left the Havanna the last of December, and informed us, that a vessel from Pensacola arrived just before he sailed, and brought intelligence, that Admiral Cochrane had arrived in the neighborhood of Mobile, with a large fleet, having on board from 12 to 14,000 troops, destined, it was supposed, against New-Orleans.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, January 21, 1815.

NEW-ORLEANS.

[illegible]

FROM ENGLAND.

[illegible] the ship [illegible] arrived at Philadelphia in 58 days [illegible] London papers to the 5th Nov. have been received.—Their contents are uninteresting.—Mr. Madison's message of Sept. 19th, on the opening of Congress, was published in the London papers, and excited much animadversion.—The intelligence from Vienna afforded no information respecting the Congress, as their deliberations were secret. It was said, however, that the Allied Sovereigns would remain at Vienna until the 10th of Nov. at which time it was expected the business of the Congress would be completed.

FROM WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

"There has yet no mail arrived from New-Orleans, which was expected this day. The anxiety is still great respecting the fate of that city.

"Nothing very interesting has been done in Congress for two days past.—The Senate have now under consideration the Bank Bill as proposed to be amended by their committee. Messrs. King and Mason have this day spoken against the amendments. I cannot say what will be the result."

HON. MR. LLOYD's LETTER.

The Boston papers received last evening, contain a highly interesting letter from the Hon. JAMES LLOYD, of Boston, in answer to the letter addressed to him by the Hon. JOHN RANDOLPH, of Virginia.—We regret, on account of its great length, our inability to publish it entire this day.—The Boston *Palladium* of yesterday, says,—"Mr. LLOYD's letter will be read with pride and pleasure by all the individuals of the political school, of which the writer is a distinguished support and ornament."

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Massachusetts convened at Boston on Wednesday last, when his Excellency Gov. STRONG communicated an able and highly interesting Message.—We have made the following extracts from the Message, which comprises all that is not of a local nature :—

"We have heard it observed, that the State Legislatures have no right to express their opinion concerning the measures of the national government. This doctrine is repugnant to the first principles of liberty, and the remark could not have been made by any one, who had well considered the organization of our government, or the arguments used by the advocates of the national constitution when that system was adopted. The government of the United States is founded on the state governments, and must be supported by them; the Legislatures of the several states either elect the members of the executive and legislative branches of the national government, or prescribe the manner of their election. It would then be strange indeed, if they were denied a right, which the meanest citizen of every free state enjoys. In the arrangement of the different powers, the state governments are to many purposes interposed between the government of the United States and the people. If the latter think themselves oppressed, they will complain to their immediate representatives, and the remonstrance of a state legislature on their behalf, will not often be slighted by a wise and just administration.

"The powers of the United States government are limited by the Constitution, which points out the extent of those powers, and the manner in which they are to be exerted. The constitution however, will be of little service unless it is religiously observed. If at any time the national administration disregard its authority, either by violating its express provisions, or by the assumption of powers, with which it has not entrusted them, their commands become unjust, and they are guilty of a dangerous abuse of confidence. But on subjects of this kind, every private man is not a competent judge. The State Legislatures are the guardians, not only of the individual citizens, but of the sovereignty of their respective states; and while they are bound to support the general government, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, it is their duty to protect the rights of the States, and of their constituents, and to guard the constitution itself, as well against [illegible]

[illegible]

"To prevent such [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] remedy [illegible] dinary course of [illegible], the people of the state have a right to apply to their legislature for [illegible] obtaining redress. Their petitions and presence will be attended to, though not with a disposition to impute improper motives to the agents of the national government, or to condemn their conduct upon slight grounds or frivolous pretences. If the members of the legislature are convinced that the complaint is well founded, they will employ the most prudent and effectual means for redress. This course was thought to be regular when the Constitution was adopted; and it seems to be the most efficacious as well for the relief of oppressed individuals and the preservation of the rights of the state, as for the maintenance of order and the support of a just administration of government. I hope, therefore, that the people of this Commonwealth, however they may at any time think themselves injured by the national agents, will not resort to unauthorized and intemperate measures, which may prove extremely hurtful to themselves and the public, but cannot be advantageous to either.

"Before war was declared, when we saw the tendency of the national measures, we expressed our most ardent desire that hostilities might be avoided. We could hardly conceive it possible, that under the pretence of guarding our commerce, we should adopt a course, by which it must be [illegible]; or that to protect our [illegible], we should engage in a war, that would lead to their destruction. We knew that whenever the war between France and England should terminate, the evils we complained of would cease; and that our commerce, if unobstructed by internal restraints, would be more profitable during the war in Europe, than after peace should be established. If in the arduous conflict between Great-Britain and France, and their respective allies, the combatants did not always suspend their blows, when we happened to go within reach of them, yet we could see no reason for our interference, in the quarrel. But the government became impatient, and though there was apparently some embarrassment in deciding which of the belligerents should be attacked, and whether it would not be expedient to attack both at once, it was soon determined to select that people for our enemies, with whom we were the most nearly connected, whose commerce was most important to us, and who were able to do us the most mischief.

"Soon after the declaration of war we learned that the orders in council were repealed. With a view to open the way to peace, the British government proposed an unconditional armistice, to which our administration refused to agree. The rejection of this proposal appeared to us an extremely unfortunate event, as a compliance with it might have saved the honour of the government, and extinguished the war before it was kindled to a flame. It was also unfortunate, as together with other circumstances, it served to convince the British nation, that the war was waged, not for the protection of our maritime rights, but for other purposes, and particularly to obtain possession of the Indian country, and to conquer the adjoining provinces of Great-Britain.

"These apprehensions have been manifested by the British Government in the negotiations for peace. The terms, first proposed by Great-Britain, undoubtedly implied a want of confidence in our pacific views, both with regard to themselves and the Indians.—But the British ministers knew that the same men, who commenced the war, still administered the government; they might therefore, be more apprehensive, that former measures would be repeated. Should the conditions of peace, to which we may find it convenient ultimately to agree, be not the most favourable, the fault will not consist in making peace, but in having made war. This fault will not be diminished by postponing a reconciliation to a distant period; neither the political character, nor the [illegible] of an unnecessary war can be [illegible], though the war should be continued many years.

"We [illegible] ourselves there will soon be a favourable issue to the negotiation [illegible]

[illegible]

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. [illegible]

[illegible] London [illegible]

The [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with a very [illegible] [illegible] prince [illegible]. Mr. Madison's [illegible] ing of the present Congress [illegible] of to the British prince, [illegible] [illegible] in which they indulge, respecially, in the [illegible] current of remark. The following article is from the Morning Chronicle, of the latest date, and in some degree may be considered as disclosing the sentiments of no inconsiderable portion of English politicians.

"The Message of the *President* will be read with serious attention. The free and confident language with which he speaks of the barbarous system of warfare which we are waging against defenceless towns, and buildings, proper only for civil purposes, proves the state of public feeling in America to be strongly and generally roused against us.—When we look back to the high rank in point of martial character which we held in April last, by the glorious achievements of our army in the Peninsula, and when, by a sort of miracle, our perseverance in the contest with BONAPARTE, against the judgment of the Allied Sovereigns, was crowned with success, *we feel mortified and degraded* on viewing the station which we now hold in the eyes of Europe. The conduct of our government, *in the little miserable war* with the United States, has tarnished the glory we obtained.

"The *Lilliputian Navy*, and the *raw Militia of America*, have triumphed over our feeble, ill-advised and ill-directed efforts. On the ocean, and *even on our own coasts*, we have been insulted with impunity, through the total ignorance of our Marine Department, and on the American shores, the impolitic and unjustifiable devastation committed on houses, which were truly regarded as monuments of the arts, has united all parties against us in the States, and has roused the indignation of the enlightened and civilized part of Europe. What advantage to the real objects of the war could we propose to ourselves, by this petty depredation? If it were even true that the Americans set the first example of violence and plunder, is it honourable in a great nation to act from principle of revenge?

"But the most lamentable, and the weakest part of the conduct of ministers is, that having set up pretensions to a new boundary, which was sure to inflame the hostility of the Americans, and to draw forth all their resources against us, we made no adequate exertions to enforce the claims that we set up, but suffered the whole year to pass over with petty expeditions, and with reinforcements sent in driblets, while all remonstrance from our friends in Canada were disregarded, our brave troops left in helpless inferiority, with an impotent, indecisive commander, and the very possessions that we hold endangered by the protraction of the contest.

"These things, we trust, will come next week with becoming force from the mouths of our Representatives, and will be the subject of a strict inquiry into the conduct of Ministers."

The advices from Ghent could not be of a later date than those we have already received.—The only articles we find on the subject are the following.

"It has been our painful duty to state, from time to time, the unfortunate situation of our proceedings at Ghent. Our advices yesterday were of the like unwelcome complexion, and we have little doubt that within a fortnight we shall have to announce the complete rupture of the Negotiation."

"The Divan of Constantinople have requested the Grand Seignoir to send an Envoy to the Congress. They speak also of an embassy from North America; and they add, that the American Ministers at Ghent may possibly repair to Vienna."

The relations of the Continent, which had been committed to the great Congress at Vienna, were still unknown.—The only article which we find in these papers of a genuine character, is the following :—

"Yesterday we received Paris papers to the 30th ult. Brussels and Frankfort papers also arrived to the same date, and a Dutch mail. The intelligence from Vienna affords no information respecting the Congress, the deliberations being kept profoundly secret. It is said, however, that the Allied Sovereigns will remain at Vienna till the 10th [illegible] when it is expected the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] PROVIDENCE [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at Vienna. American produce was very low at Halifax.

A cartel for Halifax, is to sail from Salem next week, with 150 prisoners.

Married,

In this town on Sunday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Webb, Mr. MICHAEL FERGUSON to Miss HANNAH GODDARD, daughter of the late Mr. Stephen Goddard, of this town.

Died,

At Baltimore, on the 3d inst. Mrs SUSANNAH NICOLL, in the 61st year of her age, consort of Capt. Warren L. Nicoll, formerly of this town.

At Providence on Tuesday last, after a short and distressing illness, Mrs. MARGARET C. MARTIN, consort of Mr. George W. Martin, and daughter of Mr. David Grieve, of Providence, in the 24th year of her age.

In this town on [illegible] evening last, Mrs. ANN BRITTON, consort of Capt. William Britton, jun. in the 27th year of her age.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, of the 11th instant.

OBITUARY.

"[illegible] *friends.*
"*Are angels sent on errands full of love;*
"*For us they languish, and for us they die.*"

YOUNG.

Death has impressed another awful lesson upon those who glory in the transitory enjoyments of life.—It has deprived this city of a valuable and worthy citizen, and has bereaved the Society of Friends of a member, who, though in the prime of life, has long stood forth an able advocate in the cause of universal righteousness, and whose life adorned the doctrines he professed.

MATTHEW FRANKLIN, a distinguished minister in that Society, expired on Monday evening last, about half past seven.—The circumstances of his death, are solemn and impressive. In usual health, he attended the meeting in Pearl-street, to which he belonged, on the preceding morning, and, after an interval of silence, he arose, and repeated the following emphatic declaration of the Apostle James :—"Pure religion, and undefiled, before God and the Father, is this, to visit the fatherless and widows, in their affliction."—On this point of the text, he enlarged very instructively, illustrating the nature of the duties, to which the Apostle alludes; and exhorted the audience to the exercise of Christian benevolence, with much of that feeling and pathos, for which his discourses have *latterly* been remarkable. But, oh! it was enough. While thus pleading, with a countenance suffused with earnestness and affection, the cause of the indigent and friendless, a mandate from the councils of eternal wisdom, arrested him in the commencement of a sentence, and instantly closed his mental powers in utter oblivion, to the woes and sufferings of his fellow creatures. He suddenly applied his hand to his head, slowly took his seat, rose up, and feebly, with the assistance of others, walked out; was conveyed home, and, without uttering a sentence, fell into a state of apoplectic insensibility, in which he languished, until released, without a struggle, from the last tie of his mortal nature.

Numerous are the eyes that will overflow at this event, for he was tenderly beloved by every class of his friends.—The poor will lament their loss; for many were they upon whom his private charities, like the refreshing dews of the night upon the parched soil, shed relief and gladness.—As an active Governor of the New-York Hospital; as a Trustee of the Free-School; as a member of other important Associations; as a correct and upright Merchant, his loss will be long and deeply regretted. Of his social qualities, and his conscientious worth as a minister of the gospel, it becomes us here to be silent; we cannot do justice, in a theme so affecting—"He [illegible] the [illegible] lives as they desire."

[illegible]

WAVERLY.

HOUSMANIERE & [illegible]

Have just received,

WAVERLY, or, 'TIS SIXTY YEARS SINCE—A Novel, supposed to have been written by WALTER SCOTT, Esq.—In 3 vols.—Price $ 2.

January 21, 1815.

C. M. Thurston,

Offers for Sale, Cheap for CASH, at his Store, [illegible]

THIRTY barrels Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR.
Gin by the Pipe or barrel.
Sugar by the box or barrel.
Coffee by the barrel.
New Rice by the cask.
Virginia Tobacco by the keg.
12 boxes first quality Spanish Cigars.
American Cigars by the 1000.
Chocolate—Soap [illegible] the box.
Stone Lime by the cask.
Also, An assortment of first quality West-India Goods and Groceries at retail.

Newport, Jan. 21.

New Goods.

A. Richmond,

Has just received and for sale,

A HANDSOME assortment of fancy and staple GOODS, at cheap prices, consisting of Calicoes, Cambrics, figur'd lens and book muslins, silk shawls, [illegible] ladies [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible] dollars per yard, with a variety of other articles, which will be sold [illegible] [illegible]

Newport, Jan. 20.

John Ferguson,

Has just received at his Store on Bannister's Wharf,

A QUANTITY of Manufactured TOBACCO, consisting of the following, viz:—Six large [illegible] Twist, of superior quality; 8 kegs Negro-head; [illegible] [illegible]; and 8 do. Pigtail, in pound rolls.—Also, 25,000 SEGARS.

The above articles are offered for sale, and will be warranted to the purchasers.

Newport, Jan. 20.

For Sale, at Public Auction,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 26th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

One MARE.

Cranston & Shaw, Auct'rs.

Newport, Jan. 20.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against harbouring any of the Crew of the Swedish barque *Urania*; as no debts of their contracting will be paid by me.

JON. [illegible]EDEL, Capt.

Newport, Jan. 20.

To be Sold at Public AUCTION
On MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1815, at 11 o'clock A. M. (if fair, if not the first fair day after) at the Farm of the late Joseph Peirce, in Boston Neck, North-Kingstown,

TWO Yoke of Oxen, 3 two year old Steers, 3 yearling [illegible], [illegible] spring calves, 1 Horse, [illegible] Cows, [illegible] Sheep, 3 stacks of Hay, together with a variety of farming utensils, &c.—Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

North-Kingstown, Jan. 16.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate [illegible] of Richmond, Administrator [illegible] tate of *Elizabeth Foster*, late of said Richmond, deceased, and [illegible] bonds as the law directs, [illegible] persons indebted to said [illegible] immediate payment, [illegible] any demands against [illegible] sent them for settlement.

BARTHOLOMEW [illegible]

North-Kingstown, [illegible]

[illegible]

United States & Macedonian.

James Webster,

[illegible]

Newport, Dec. [illegible]

Notice

[illegible]

CHRISTOPHER R. PERRY,

Collector of the Revenue for the first Collection district of Rhode-Island.

December 31, 1814.

Bank of Rhode-Island

THE Stockholders are notified, That [illegible] of the Charter of Incorporation, a semi-annual dividend will be declared and [illegible] Bank, on SATURDAY, the [illegible] [illegible] the Directors, [illegible] TISDALE, Cashier. [illegible], Dec. 15, 1814.

Rhode-Island Union Bank.

A [illegible] Dividend will be [illegible] the 31st of December [illegible]

[illegible] Cashier.

[illegible]

Newport, Sept. 25.

H. Sessions,

No. 162, Thames-street,

OFFERS for sale, [illegible] black [illegible]

[illegible] yards color'd and white [illegible] woolen yarn; 6-4 and 7-4 [illegible]; all of which he will sell as cheap as can be purchased in this State.

N. B.—Those who are indebted to him, are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment.

Newport, Nov. 14.

William Crooke,

At his Brick Store, No. 73, Corner of Thames and Pelham-street,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY FOR SALE

A GENERAL Assortment of first quality GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.

Ships and FAMILY STORES put up in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

☞ Attended to answer all [illegible].

Newport, Nov. 20.

CRANSTON & SHAW,

Offer at Private Sale on reasonable terms, at their store,

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR.

400 barrels Cabin Bread.
100 do Pilot Do.
60 Hhds. very nice Rum.
8 Pipes 4th proof Brandy.
87 hogsheads Sugar.
34 Hogsheads Molasses
36 bbls Mess & 34 do. prime Beef
10 do. cargo No. 1 Do
38 do. Refuse Do
60 boxes chocolate—22 do. candles
67 do. Soap—14 do. sweet Oil.

Newport, Nov. 4.

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

ONE bale fine colour'd COTTONS, suitable for common gowns, Ginghams, &c. and a few pieces Pelisse Cloths and Sattinetts.

ALSO,

2000 wt. Old COFFEE, fit for family use.—Five [illegible] brown Sugar, of a superior quality—and a few Pipes of GIN.—All which will be sold remarkably cheap for cash, by

P. O. RICHMOND.

Newport, Dec. 23. 3w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS at the last Term of the Court of Common Pleas [illegible] Newport, [illegible] [illegible]

BENJAMIN [illegible],
ANTHONY [illegible], } Committee.
JOHN [illegible],

Newport, Nov. 22.

[illegible]

Copy of a letter from Com. PERRY to the Printers.

Newport, May 29, 1814.

[illegible]

O. H. PERRY.

Messrs. Murray, Draper, Fairman and Webster.

The Publishers have also the signatures of the following officers, who have examined the drawings, and approve of them as being correct:—[illegible], Turner, [illegible], Conklin, and Webster.

Philadelphia, Nov. 16.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer for Sale,

1 pair 9 lb. CARRONADES }
1 12 lb. Do. } With their appendages complete.
1 pair long 6 pounders }
4 Swivels—1 Arm Chest.
A quantity of Lead and Lines.

For Sale at their Store,

50 barrels Superfine Flour
100 do. [illegible] Rated
30 Bags Pimento.

Newport, Nov. 29.

Hall & Weld,

No. 1, Union-street, Boston, keep constantly for sale,

ALLUM	Sugar Lead
Argol	Sal Ammoniac
Aqua Fortis	Roch Allum
Arsenic	Tumerick
Copperas	Grain Tin
Cochineal	Logwood
Cream Tartar	Redwood
Ground Brazil	Fustic
Camwood	Nicaragua
Nicaragua	Clothiers' Jacks
Madder	shears
Nutgalls	screws
Oil Vitriol	brushes
Roman do.	coppers
Indigo	press plates
Verdigrease	and papers.

Clothiers and others may be supplied with the best warranted articles, on the best terms and lowest prices, for cash or approved credit.

Boston, June 21 6m

Manufacturers

MAY be supplied with
Oil Vitriol
Roman do
Aqua Fortis
Spirits of Salt
Sugar of Lead, and
Prussian Blue,

all American manufacture, and equal if not superior to any ever imported.—They are now offered for sale in large or small quantities at very reduced prices, by HALL & WELD,

No. 1, Union-street.

Boston, June 21 3m

PLAISTER.

THIRTY Tons PLAISTER OF PARIS, for sale on good terms, by JOHN E. WILLIAMS.

Newport, 16th of 11th mo. 1814.

NOTICE.

WE, the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of DAVID [illegible], late of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months longer from the date hereof are allowed the creditors of said estate, to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we shall attend for that purpose, at [illegible] dwelling at any time during said period.

JONATHAN BOWEN, }
JOS. TOWNSEND, } Commissioners.

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

[illegible], Exec'x.
DAVID WILLIAMS, Executor.

Newport, [illegible] of 1st mo. 1815.

[illegible]

SALT.

[illegible]

Newport, Dec. 26.

Wheelwright & Lopez,

Have just received and for sale, [illegible]

[illegible] COFFEE [illegible]

[illegible] MOLASSES
10 Pipes GIN, [illegible] proof
50 [illegible] Beef
50 [illegible] Mackerel
[illegible] Turpentine
[illegible] Duck
2000 bushels Lisbon SALT
[illegible] Tierces
Spanish Segars.

Newport, April 9.

Wheelwright & Lopez,

Offer for sale, at their Store, No. 72, Thames-street,

1180 Bushels RYE.
50 barrels extra Superfine Philadelphia FLOUR.
60 Barrels Mess BEEF.
10 barrels PORK.
30 bolts Russia DUCK.

Newport, Dec. 16.

Superfine Broadcloths

H. Sessions,

No. 162, Thames-street,

Offers for Sale,

SUPERFINE Black, blue, mix'd and brown BROADCLOTHS, mix'd Sattinetts, with a general assortment of Dry Goods.

N. B.—Payment is earnestly solicited for all Accounts of more than three months standing.

Newport, Dec. 23.

Rhodes & Cahoone,

Have constantly for Sale,

INDIA POINT GIN, of the first quality, in Pipes, Tierces and Barrels.

Newport, Sept. 3.

Rhodes & Cahoone,

Have for sale,

ONE handsome 12 lb. CARRONADE upon a sliding carriage and circle, with the necessary apparatus; 8 muskets, 6 cartridge boxes, 8 cutlasses, 10 boarding pikes.

Newport, Oct. 1.

S. T. Northam,

Has just received, and for Sale,

By the Brigs [illegible] and Maria,

480 Hogsheads new crop MOLASSES
25 do. Green COFFEE.
80 Barrels brown SUGAR.
100 Boxes Ditto
6 Tons Logwood.

Newport, March 10.

Joshua Lopez,

Has just received on Consignment, and for sale on reasonable terms, North side of the Parade.

13 Pipes 1st proof Providence GIN
3 do rectified 4th proof SPIRITS
15 bags first quality COFFEE
10 Kegs TOBACCO.

Newport, Dec. 21.

Flour.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR, of the first quality for family use, just received and for sale by

J. G. & S. WHITEHORNE.

Newport, Dec. 1.

Flour.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR of the first quality, and a Quantity of New-York CIDER, for Sale, at No. 2, Market-square, by

DANIEL SHELDON.

Newport, Dec. 5.

New BOOKS.

[illegible]

Analectic Magazine.

Subscriptions are received at this Office, [illegible]

Writing-Paper.

Just received, and for sale as above,

100 Reams [illegible] Foolscap No. 1 Writing PAPER—And [illegible] Reams Burbank's Foolscap, Pot, and Letter PAPER—which will be sold by the single ream, or quantity, at the Manufactory prices.

Also—A supply of superfine Demy, Medium and Cartridge Paper, and 12 reams fine Wrapping-Paper.

Stationary and School Books,

Of every description, furnished (wholesale and retail,) by R. & B. at the usual moderate prices.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have on hand, as usual,

An extensive Assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature which will be sold, wholesale and retail as low as at any Book-Store in America.

The NEW PUBLICATIONS of merit are regularly received and for sale as above.

Gentlemen of the Law, and others will be furnished at short notice, with any Book they may want.

Oct. 8, 1814.

Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

THERE are several Numbers of the above work remaining on hand, which the Subscribers are desired to take away immediately.—Should any accident happen, by which the No's may be lost or destroyed, while in our possession, and the sets thereby rendered, the loss must fall upon the Subscribers.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.

Oct. 15, 1814.

To Let,

And entered on the 25th of March next

TWO FARMS lying in Coggeshall's Neck.—One called the Coggeshall Farm, containing upwards of 100 Acres.—The other, called the [illegible] Farm, formerly belonging to [illegible] C. Almy, containing 75 Acres.—For terms, apply to Dr. Enoch Hazard or Thomas G. Hazard, jun. in Newport, or to the Subscriber.

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

South-Kingstown, Dec. 23, 1814.

At a Special Town-Council,

Holden at Newport, Thursday, September 29, 1814.

WHEREAS it is represented [illegible]

[illegible]

By Order,

JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*

SECTION 15th.—[illegible]